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REVISIONAL NOTES ON THE GENUS *AMAURIS* HÜBNER (LEP.)

By G. Talbot, F.R.E.S.

Manuscript received 8th January, 1940.

(Read 5th June, 1940.)

After rearranging the extensive material of *Amauris* in the British Museum, I found that the prevailing ideas concerning certain species required modification, and also that a number of subspecies existed which required to be named. Altogether 18 new forms are herein described. The number of species is reduced from 22 listed by Bryk (1937, *Lep. Cat.* **78**) to 18. The material available for study in the British Museum is noted under each species. Certain minor records, which seem to contradict others, should be treated with caution; the older material is not entirely free from false labelling, and sometimes bears an indefinite locality.

The species of *Amauris* are believed to serve as models for a number of mimetic forms, and since deductions on mimetic phenomena must be largely influenced by conceptions of specific relationships and distribution, it seems important that any studies on the systematics of the genus should not remain unpublished.

I am indebted to the Trustees of the British Museum for facilities afforded for carrying out the work.

Important information on forms occurring in Kenya and Uganda has been furnished by Dr. van Someren of Nairobi.

Key to groups of *Amauris*.

1. ♂ hind-wing, in areas 1*b* and 1*c*, with a fringe of hair; no mealy scent-patches . . . . . *vashti* group.
   ♂ hind-wing, in areas 1*b* and 1*c*, with mealy scent-patches . . . . . 2.
2. Fringes not spotted, entirely dark . . . . . *niavius* group.
   Fringes spotted white . . . . . 3.
3. Abdomen below much paler than above, sometimes white . . *egialea* group.
   Abdomen below dark, not or scarcely paler than above . . . . . 4.
4. Hind-wing with vein 7 arising nearer to end of cell than to base of wing *echeria* group.
   Hind-wing with vein 7 arising nearer to base of wing than to end of cell *ansorgei* group.

vashti group (*Cadytis* Moore).

A. vashti (Butler), 1869. Type from Old Calabar.

The ♀ is extremely rare, and the British Museum contains only two examples, one from Calabar and one from the Cameroons.

Distribution.—The British Museum possesses specimens from CALABAR; SOUTHERN NIGERIA; CAMEROONS; SPANISH GUINEA; GABOON; FERNANDO PO; CONGO (west to east). Also the ♂ *type*.

niavius group (*Amauris* type).

Key to species.

1. Fore-wing with a subapical, broad, bluish-white band . . *niavius* (Linn.).
2. Fore-wing subapical band of two spots, the submarginal one larger than the other . . . . . *tartarea* Mab.

A. niavius niavius (Linn.), 1758.

Distribution.—In the British Museum from the western area, including FERNANDO PO; ANGOLA; CONGO; SOUTH SUDAN; UGANDA. Also 2 ♂♂ from KENYA: Kitale.

In the Fernando Po specimens (2 ♂♂, 1 ♀), the band of the hind-wing does not reach end of cell, but reaches origin of vein 2 or distad of this.

A. niavius aethiops Roths. & Jord., 1903. Type from Abyssinia.

Distribution.—ABYSSINIA. Only 2 ♂♂ in the British Museum. Occurs also in N.E. Uganda, Karamoja (*teste* van Someren).

A. niavius dominicanus (Trimen), 1869. Type from Natal.

Distribution.—In the British Museum from UGANDA: Entebbe; Mt. Elgon district; Mabira; and Tero Forests. KENYA: east and south-central. TANGANYIKA TERRITORY; NYASALAND; SOUTH-EAST AFRICA. Also the *types* (♂♀) from Durban.

A. tartarea tartarea Mabille, 1876. Type from PORTUGUESE CONGO: Landana.

Form *psyttalea* Plötz, 1880 (= *damocles* Auct., *intermedia* Grünberg, 1912). Type from Aburi.

Hind-wing with white area extending to end of cell or beyond.

A series of both sexes in the British Museum.

Form *albidior* Staudinger, 1896. Type from GABOON.

Fore-wing with a white spot below cell, a subtornal spot, and a streak on inner margin.

In the British Museum 1 ♂ from the Cameroons, 1 ♂ from Nyasaland.

Form *bibundana* Strand, 1913. Type from CAMEROONS.

Fore-wing, in area 1*b*, with a large distal spot, and a thin proximal streak.

No specimen in the British Museum.

Form *psyttaloides* Strand, 1913. Type from CAMEROONS.

Fore-wing without a discal spot in area 1*b*. A common form.

Form *vansomereni* Bryk, 1937 (= *damocles* Beauv., *non* Fabr.).

Hind-wing with white basal area not reaching end of cell.

A series of both sexes in the British Museum.

Form *reata* Suffert, 1904. Type from CAMEROONS.

Hind-wing with basal white area diffuse, not reaching vein 2. Connects *vansomereni* with *tartarea*.

Not common, only 14 ♂♂ in British Museum, including the *type*.

Form *tartarea* Mabille, 1876.

Hind-wing immaculate or with slight basal white.

A series of both sexes in British Museum.

Form *tartaroides* Strand, 1913. Type from CAMEROONS.

Similar to *reata*, but fore-wing discal spots rather smaller.

Form *mozarti* Suffert, 1904. Type from CAMEROONS.

In the British Museum, 4 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ from GOLD COAST, CAMEROONS, SPANISH GUINEA, KASAI.

Form *bassana* Strand, 1913. Type from CAMEROONS.

Similar to *mozarti*. Fore-wing discal spot in area 2 smaller, not reaching base of 2. Hind-wing with more extended basal white.

In the British Museum, 1 ♂ from CAMEROONS : Longgi.

Form *bulbifera* Grose-Smith, 1887. Type from CAMEROONS.

In the British Museum, 6 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ from the GOLD COAST, CAMEROONS, ANGOLA, and south-east CONGO; also the *types* (♂♀).

Distribution of ssp. *tartarea*.—Western area east to UGANDA; ANGOLA to N. RHODESIA, NYASALAND, and west of Lake Tanganyika.

A. tartarea damoclides Staudinger, 1895. Type from TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Distribution.—TANGANYIKA TERRITORY and south-east KENYA. A small series of both sexes in the British Museum.

Form *amplificata* Joicey & Talbot, 1925. Type from Lindi.

Fore-wing with white areas enlarged; prominent stripes in area 1*b*.

In British Museum 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, including types.

Form *le cerfi* Boullet, 1913. Type from TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Resembles *amplificata*. Fore-wing with spot in area 3 produced as in *bulbifera*; patch in 1*b* complete to the cell.

Not in British Museum.

egialea group.

Key to species.

1. Fore-wing with cell-patch produced to near base of wing . . *nossima* (Ward).
   Fore-wing with cell-patch not produced to near base of wing . . . . . 2.
2. Hind-wing underside with spot in area 7 placed distad of spot in base of 6, and not extended basad . . . . . 3.
   Hind-wing underside with spot in area 7 placed above spot in base of 6, and usually extended basad . . . . . 4.
3. Fore-wing cell-spot large . . . . . *hecate* (Butl.).
   Fore-wing cell-spot minute . . . . . *dira* Neave.
4. Hind-wing underside with white spot or patch in area 7 extended distad of spot in 6. ♂ scent-patches placed well away from tornus . *inferna* Butl.
   Hind-wing underside with white patch in area 7 not extended distad of spot in 6 . . . . . 5.
5. Fore-wing with discal spot in area 2 very large and contiguous with cell-spot . . . . . 8.
   Fore-wing with discal spot in 2 well separated from cell-spot . . . . 6.
6. Palpus with second segment bearing a white bar. ♂ scent-patches placed well away from tornus . . . . . *dannfelti* Auriv.
   Palpus with second segment bearing a white stripe for its entire length. ♂ scent-patches placed near tornus . . . . . 7.
7. Hind-wing with basal light area reaching base of cell or very nearly so *egialea* (Cram.).
   Hind-wing with basal light area not nearly reaching base of cell *albimaculata* Butl.
8. Fore-wing with subapical spots in areas 4 and 5 not produced towards the cell . . . . . 9.
   Fore-wing with subapical spots in areas 4 and 5 elongate and contiguous with cell-patch and discal patch. ♂ scent-patches placed near tornus *fenestrata* Auriv.
9. Hind-wing white area large, extended well beyond end of cell. ♂ scent-patches placed near tornus . . . . . *ochlea* Boisd.
   Hind-wing white area smaller, not extended into areas 2 and 3. ♂ scent-patches placed well away from tornus . . . . . *lygia* Hulst.

A. fenestrata Auriv., 1896. Type from French Congo.

Probably a form of *egialea* (Cram.).
Not in the British Museum.

A. nossima (Ward), 1870. Type from Madagascar.

Distribution.—Madagascar and Comoro Islands, a series of both sexes in British Museum, including the types (♂♀) (ex Coll. Oberthür).

Form *nossima* (Ward) (= *interrupta* Boullet, 1912; *conjuncta* Boullet, 1915; *defasciata* Röber, 1937).

The type is a ♂ and is labelled as type by Ward.

Fore-wing spot in area 3 connected with the subapical patch.

Form **disjuncta** form. n.

(= f. *nossima* auct., *nossima* Ward (part.)).

♂♀. Fore-wing with spot in area 3 not connected with the subapical patch.

The ♀ allotype of *nossima*, figured by Ward (1873), belongs to this form.

In the British Museum from MADAGASCAR, series of ♂♂ and 4 ♀♀ (types); COMORO ISLANDS, 12 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀.

A. ochlea ochlea (Boisduval), 1847. Type from NATAL.

The Oberthür collection contained one male, without locality, from Coll. Boisduval. It is not certain if this is the type or not.

Distribution.—In the British Museum from S. AFRICA to RHODESIA, NYASALAND, and TANGANYIKA TERRITORY. Also from KENYA: Nairobi, 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀; Kibwezi, 1 ♂.

A. ochlea bumilleri Lang, 1895. Type from NYASA (Karumbira).

The British Museum contains 7 ♂♂ from west TANGANYIKA TERRITORY, and a ♀ paratype (ex Coll. Fruhstorfer).

A. ochlea ochleides Staudinger, 1896. Type from ABYSSINIA.

The British Museum contains 4 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀.

A. ochlea darius Roths. & Jord., 1903. Type from south ABYSSINIA.

The British Museum contains 6 ♂♂.

A. ochlea affinis Auriv., 1911. Type from the COMORO ISLANDS.

Two forms occur, and a single ♀ in the British Museum also deserves a name.

Form *affinis* Auriv. (= *comorana* Auriv., 1909).

Form **valens** form. n.

♂♀. Larger than *affinis*, the fore-wing being about 42 mm. long as against 38 mm. in *affinis*. Upperside of fore-wing with cell-patch usually broader, and rarely narrow towards costa, as is usual in *affinis*; spot in area 2 somewhat shorter; distance between outer edge of discal patch at vein 2, and inner edge of tornal spot 4 mm., as against 3 mm. in *affinis*.

Hab.—COMORO ISLANDS, 13 ♂♂, 11 ♀♀.

Form **spatiosa** form. n.

♀. Upperside of fore-wing with spots in area 2 and below vein 2 greatly extended distad; patch in 2 incurved on its outer edge at the middle; patch below vein 2 with a triangular indentation on its outer edge; discal band longer and wider, subapical band wider. Hind-wing with white area much extended; dark outer border only 6 mm. wide at vein 4, instead of 8 mm. as in *valens*. Length of fore-wing 47 mm.

A single specimen labelled " Des Comores, *L. Humblot*, 1885–1886," ex Coll. Oberthür.

A. hecate hecate (Butler), 1866. Type from Ashanti.

Distribution.—Western area to Cameroons and Gaboon; Congo to Uganda and south Sudan. The British Museum contains only 4 ♀♀, but a series of ♂♂, including *type*.

♀ form *reducta* Bartel, 1905.

No specimen in the British Museum.

A. hecate stictica Roths., 1903. Type from south Abyssinia.

The British Museum contains 4 ♂♂.

A. dira Neave, 1904. Type from Victoria Nyanza: Teriki.

This species differs from *hecate* in the fore-wing cell-spot being reduced to two dots or to one dot; from *h. hecate* in the subapical spot in area 4 being smaller than the one in 5, a character peculiar also to *stictica* which appears to connect the two species if two there be.

In British Museum two ♂♂ from Kakumega Forest, Kenya (*G. W. Jeffery*).

Dr. van Someren notes that *dira* comes from the eastern range of *hecate*, *i.e.*, south-west of Elgon and Kavirondo.

A. lygia Hulstaert, 1924. Type from northern Congo.

Not in the British Museum. Judging by the figure given by Hulstaert (1931), this insect is nearest to *inferna* Butl.

The scent-patches are similarly placed and hind-wing markings much like those of *inferna*. Fore-wing subapical spots similar to those of *hecate* (Butl.), but larger, as in *hecate* ♀.

A. inferna Butler.

Differs from *hecate* as follows :—

Hind-wing scent-patches shorter and pale brown instead of long and black. Palpus on second segment with a white stripe, narrowing anteriorly; in *hecate* there is a white bar. Fore-wing subapical spot in area 4 placed more distad of the one above it, its inner edge being usually placed at or near lower angle of the spot above; spot in 2 usually well separated from the cell-spot.

A. inferna inferna Butler, 1871. Type from Imbonzo.

Fore-wing with cell-spot small, somewhat narrowed towards costa. Hind-wing with basal white area not reaching beyond vein 2. Underside of hind-wing with basal white area extending into area 7 only as a small spot.

Hab.—Cameroons and Gaboon. The British Museum contains a series of ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀, also *type* ♂.

Form *hecatoides* Auriv., 1901. Type from Congo.

Usually larger than *inferna*. Fore-wing with patch in area 2 very large and filling the base of the area; cell-spot large and oblong, its posterior edge as broad as inner edge of discal patch. Hind-wing underside with basal white usually occupying the greater part of area 7, but sometimes only entering it as a distal spot as in *inferna*.

The British Museum contains 8 ♂♂ from CAMEROONS, and 1 ♂ from GOLD COAST.

Form *reuteri* Strand, 1910. Type from CAMEROONS.

Similar to *hecatoides*, but fore-wing with a wedge-shaped spot in area 3.

Not in the British Museum.

Form *infernalis* Strand, 1911. Type from CAMEROONS.

Similar to *inferna*. Fore-wing with the middle subcostal spot absent. Hind-wing with basal band very narrow.

Not in the British Museum.

Amauris inferna moka subsp. n.

♂♀. Larger than f. *inferna*. Fore-wing with subapical spots in areas 4 and 5 well separated, smaller than in *inferna*; discal spot and cell-spot smaller than in *inferna*, the former oval and somewhat obliquely placed. Hind-wing with scent-patches longer; underside with spot in 7 minute.

Hab.—FERNANDO PO: 1 ♂ (*Rev. W. Cooper*) (*type*); Moka, 1.ii.1933, 1 ♀ (*W. H. T. Tams*) (allotype); Bubi, 22.ii.1904, 1 ♀ (*E. Seimund*).

Amauris inferna discus subsp. n.

♂. Upperside of fore-wing as in f. *inferna*. Hind-wing basal area pale brown, rarely white, extending to end of cell and into bases of areas 4 to 7, and on underside filling middle part of area 7 as in *hecatoides*; submarginal spots and antemarginal dots more strongly developed than in ssp. *inferna*.

Hab.—Western and middle CONGO: Upper Kasai District, 6 ♂♂ (*type*); Ilcito District, Kasai River, xii.1923 (*Briggs*), 1 ♂; Leverville, xii.1913 (*E. Faber*), 3 ♂♂; Boni Bandi, 1 ♂ (ex Coll. Fruhst.). CAMEROONS: Bitje, Ja River, iv–v (*G. L. Bates*), 1 ♂; *id.*, x–xi, 1 ♂; *id.*, no date, 1 ♂.

This form is apparently rare in the Cameroons. No specimens of f. *inferna* are in the British Museum from the same district (Ja River).

A. inferna grogani Sharpe, 1901. Type from "Kivu to Albert Nyanza (Machari)."

(= *torleyi* Hulstaert, 1926, Kivu).

The identity of this form has for long been obscure. It can be distinguished as follows:—

♂. Upperside of fore-wing with discal spots much smaller than in preceding forms; apical spots in areas 4 and 5 also smaller. Hind-wing with basal band darker ochraceous than in *discus*, and formed as in f. *inferna*, but extending into base of area 6, and but little below the cell; on underside this band is paler and occupies the greater part of area 7.

Hab.—EASTERN CONGO, from Kivu to Lake Edward, 5 ♂♂ and the *type*. Apparently rather rare.

Amauris inferna uganda subsp. n.

This is the form hitherto chiefly known as *grogani*.

Very similar to *grogani*. Fore-wing with discal and cell-spots larger. Hind-wing with basal band extended at least to vein 2 and into base of area 5.

Hab.—Uganda: E. Ruwenzori, 6000–13000 feet, 13.ii.1906 (*Legge and Wollaston*), 1 ♂; between Seziwa River and Kampala, 3500–3740 feet, 27–31.viii.1911 (*S. A. Neave*), 3 ♂♂ (*type*); "Uganda," 4 ♂♂; "Uganda," 1921 (*R. Orred*) (♀ *allotype*).

A. dannfelti Auriv.

Allied to *inferna*, but hind-wing basal area with sharply defined outer edge, and extended to end of cell or beyond. Abdomen white below.

A. dannfelti dannfelti Auriv., 1891.

Type said to come from Congo. The figure in Aurivillius (1898, *Rhop. Aethiop.*: 39, fig. 5) applies only to Angola specimens. The British Museum contains 8 ♂♂ from Angola.

Amauris dannfelti restricta subsp. n.

♂♀. Fore-wing as in nominotypical form but with a small discal spot usually present below the one in area 2. Hind-wing with reduced basal area.

Hab.—South-east Congo: Katanga, Kambove, 4000–5000 feet, 21.ii.1907 (*S. A. Neave*), ♂♀ (*types*); *id.*, 26.ii.1907, 1 ♂; *id.*, 22.ii.1907, 1 ♂; *id.*, 27.ii.1907, 1 ♂; *id.*, 17.ii.1907, 1 ♀; *id.*, 6.vi.1907, 1 ♀; Kalungwisi District, high plateau, 18–26.iv.1908 (*S. A. Neave*), 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Busanga, junction of Lufupa and Lualaba Rivers, 3000 feet, 10.iii.1904 (*H. Cookson*), 1 ♂; Lunganda River, 10°47′ S., 3000 feet, 21.xi.1903 (*H. Cookson*), 1 ♂; Lualaba River, 31.i.1906 (*A. Yale Massey*), 1 ♂.

Rhodesia: N.W. Rhodesia, 4 ♂♂; N.E. Rhodesia, 28½° E. Long., 12° S. Lat., Luapula River, iii.1904, 2 ♂♂; Luapula River, 12.x.1917 (*T. A. Barns*), 1 ♂; N.W. Rhodesia, Solwezi District, 12.v.1917 (*H. C. Dollman*), 1 ♂; N.E. Rhodesia, north of Lake Bangweolo, 4200 feet, Luwingu, vii.1908 (*S. A. Neave*), 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀.

A. egialea (Cram.).

Distinguished by the scent-patch being large and oval, relatively short, and reaching nearly to tornus, its inner edge placed along vein 1*a*. Fore-wing with subapical spots in areas 4 and 5 larger than in *dannfelti*, the spot in 4 placed more proximad.

A. egialea egialea (Cramer, 1779) (= *damocles* Fabr.).

Hab.—In British Museum from Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, Gold Coast, French Guinea, Gambia, Togoland, Liberia, Nigeria; a series of both sexes.

A. egialea hyalites Butler, 1874. Type from Angola (Ambriz).

This form appears distinct, but the fore-wing subapical spots in areas 4 and 5, the scent-patch, and hind-wing basal area with inner ochraceous suffusion, serve to associate *hyalites* with *egialea*.

Hab.—In British Museum from Cameroons, series of ♂♂, 3 ♀♀; Angola, 5 ♂♂ (♂ *type*); Upper and Lower Congo, 11 ♂♂, 1 ♀. Lake Tanganyika, 1 ♂; N.W. Rhodesia (Kazombo), ♂♀; Fernando Po, 1 ♀ (ex Coll. Hewitson) (white area of hind-wing more extended posteriorly).

Form *schubotzi* Schultze, 1914. Type from the Ubangi.

Fore-wing with spots in areas 4 and 5 elongate; spot in 2 contiguous with cell-spot. Hind-wing white area broader posteriorly.

Not in the British Museum.

A. albimaculata Butler.

A very distinct species, resembling *echeria* (Stoll) in facies. Scent-patch as in *egialea*; palpus with a white stripe on the second segment.

A. albimaculata albimaculata Butl., 1875. Type from Natal.

Hab.—In British Museum from Bechuanaland (Ghanzi), 1 ♂; Natal and Delagoa Bay, series of both sexes (*types*, ♂♀); Rhodesia (Umtali), 1 ♂; west Tanganyika (Mhonda), ♂♀.

Amauris albimaculata latifascia subsp. n.

♂♀. Fore-wing with all spots larger, especially the submarginal ones and cell-spot. Hind-wing band broader, especially below vein 3; submarginal spots larger.

Hab.—Nyasaland: Mt. Mlange, 29.iv.1913 (*S. A. Neave*), ♂ *type*; *id.*, 24.vi.1913, 1 ♂; Stevenson Road (*Rev. A. Dewar*), 2 ♀♀ (allotype).

Amauris albimaculata interposita subsp. n.

This form connects *latifascia* with *hanningtoni*. Fore-wing with spots smaller than in these forms, but cell-spot and submarginal spots larger than in nominotypical form. Hind-wing band as in *hanningtoni*, but in specimens from Kenya and Uganda usually darker ochraceous; submarginal spots well developed, as in *hanningtoni*.

Hab.—Tanganyika Territory: West Kilimanjaro, Ngare–Nairobi, 4000–5000 feet, i–ii.1937 (*B. Cooper*), 7 ♂♂ (*type*); Mt. Meru, 7500 feet, xii.1937–ii.1938 (♀ allotype); also 14 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀ from other parts of the area.

Kenya: Aberdare Range; Yala River; Nandi Plateau; Lumbwa; Kikuyu; Hoeys Bridge; Namanga; Laikipia; Nairobi; Escarpment; Mt. Kenya; 37 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀; Ravine, 11 ♂♂.

Uganda: Toro, ii.1902 (*F. J. Jackson*), 5 ♂♂; Unyoro District, 5.v.1901 (*C. S. Betton*), 1 ♂. It is doubtful if the specimens labelled as from Toro really came from there.

A. albimaculata hanningtoni Butler, 1888. Type from Teita.

The subspecies of east Kenya and the coastal area. Hind-wing paler than in most *interposita*, whitish. Appears to be less common than either *interposita* or *magnimacula*.

Hab.—Kenya: Teita (♂ *type*); Mombasa District; Voi District; Kilimanjaro; Kibwezi. Also from Tanganyika Territory, Usangu District, 1 ♂; Somaliland (Kidai, 23.vi), 1 ♀ (closely resembles 2 Teita ♀♀, though smaller).

The hind-wing band varies from white to pale ochraceous, whiter in worn examples; the ochraceous specimens are similar to *magnimacula* Rebel, but the fore-wing discal spot in area 2 is smaller in all specimens.

A. albimaculata magnimacula Rebel, 1914 (= *similis* Joic. & Talb., 1921 (Rutschuri River); *impar* Auriv., 1922 ("UGANDA")).

Type from Rutschuru.

Fore-wing with discal spot in area 2 larger than in *hanningtoni*, and the cell-spot is usually also somewhat larger. Hind-wing band of similar colour to that of *interposita*, and distinguished from other forms of the species by having its outer edge less sharply defined; this band is also extended proximally much nearer to base of cell than it is in any other form excepting the Nyasaland race.

Described from 2 ♂♂ (Rutschuru–Ebene).

Hab.—In the British Museum from KENYA, 5 ♂♂; UGANDA, a series of ♂♂, 6 ♀♀; eastern CONGO: Ituri to Kivu, 9 ♂♂. Also types of *similis*.

This form closely resembles *A. inferna grogani* and *uganda*, which fly with it in some places. These *inferna* forms are distinguished by the more diffuse band of hind-wing, this band not reaching end of cell, and on underside occupies most of area 7.

Amauris albimaculata sudanica subsp. n.

♂. Resembles *interposita* where the band of hind-wing is darker. Fore-wing as in *interposita*. Hind-wing band broader posteriorly, and extending well into base of area 2; submarginal spots well developed, tinged with ochraceous.

Hab.—SOUTH SUDAN (ex Coll. Joicey), 2 ♂♂.

A. albimaculata intermedians Hulstaert, 1926.

Type from the CAMEROONS. Appears to belong here, but no specimens are in the British Museum.

echeria group (*Nebroda* Moore).

Key to species.

1. Fore-wing with a subapical spot in area 8 . . . . . 2.
   Fore-wing with no subapical spot in area 8 . . . . . *oscarus* Thur.
2. Hind-wing submarginal spots of normal size, and below vein 3 placed nearer to margin than to edge of basal area . . . . . *echeria* (Stoll).
   Hind-wing submarginal spots large, forming a prominent band, and below vein 3 placed midway between outer margin and edge of basal area *comorana* Oberth.

Fringes white-spotted. Palpus with a white spot on the second segment. Abdomen below dark, very little paler than above.

A. echeria echeria (Stoll), 1790.

Closely resembles *albimaculata*.

Hab.—In British Museum from NATAL, a series of both sexes; PORT. E. AFRICA, 1 ♂; "N. RHODESIA," 1 ♀.

Amauris echeria vaal subsp. n.

♂♀. Fore-wing spots as in *jacksoni*, but ochraceous. Hind-wing band broader than in either the nominotypical form or *jacksoni*, being also extended proximally and posteriorly.

Hab.—Eastern Transvaal (*F. Kirby*), ♂♀ (*types*); northern Transvaal: Zoutpansberg, Shilouvane (*H. A. Junod*, 1906), 1 ♀ (ex Coll. Oberthür); "Durban," April, 1908 (*M. Fountaine*), 1 ♀ (ex Coll. Oberthür). The latter specimen has the fore-wing spots white, and the locality seems doubtful.

Amauris echeria mpala subsp. n.

♂. Fore-wing spots as in *jacksoni*; submarginal spots tend to be smaller; wing distinctly falcate. Hind-wing band as broad as or broader than in *vaal*, yellowish-ochraceous, but in all except one specimen is clouded over by the reddish-brown colouring of both wings.

Hab.—Tanganyika Territory: Mpala, west of Lake Tanganyika (*R. Guillemé*), 5 ♂♂ (ex Coll. Oberthür); *type* and 3 others with reddish-brown coloration.

A. echeria jacksoni Sharpe, 1892. Type from Kavirondo.

♂♀. Wings on both sides very dark blackish-brown, the underside markings very prominent and sharply defined.

Hab.—North-western Kenya: Mau district, west of Rift Valley. In British Museum the ♂ type and another from Sotik; Meru district, Mt. Kenya, September, 1 ♂; Eldoma Ravine (*Dr. H. A. Bödeker*), 1 ♂; "Ravine," 1 ♂; Laikipia vi.1905 (*F. J. Jackson*), 1 ♂.

Form **luxuriosa** form. n.

This form is placed here provisionally.

Larger than specimens of other races, the fore-wing about 44 mm. in length. Fore-wing markings ochraceous, excepting the subapical spots, and the antemarginal spots of underside. Hind-wing markings ochraceous excepting antemarginal spots of underside. All spots large, excepting submarginal ones of hind-wing.

Hab.—Uganda: Lake Nyiri, 19.iv. (*F. J. Jackson*), 1 ♂ (*type*) (ex Coll. Bethune-Baker, dissected, slide no. 890); "Entebbe," 1904, 1 ♀. Kenya–Tanganyika border, north-west of Kilimanjaro: Doringo (or Doninyo) Erok, 30.iv to 2.v (*F. J. Jackson*), ♀ allotype; *id.*, no date, 2 ♂♂.

Amauris echeria kikuyu subsp. n.

I am indebted to Dr. van Someren for pointing out that the *jacksoni*-like specimens from the Kikuyu Escarpment constitute a separate race for which he suggests the name *kikuyu*.

♂♀. Larger than *jacksoni*, and with wider band on hind-wing. The length of fore-wing in the 15 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀ examined, including 12 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ measured by Dr. van Someren, averages 42 mm. In *jacksoni*, the wing averages 37·5 mm. in the 23 specimens examined, including 17 measured by Dr. van Someren. Hind-wing band, measured along lower edge of cell, averages 12 mm. in width, in *jacksoni* 10 mm.

Hab.—Kenya: east of Rift Valley, south end of Aberdare Range, Kikuyu Escarpment, north to Mt. Kenya and Meru (higher forests). In the British Museum from Mt. Kenya, Manyuki to Meru, 5000–8000 feet, vi–vii.1930 (*E. Barns*), 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ (*types*); Mt. Kenya, south-east slopes, 6000–7000 feet, 3–12.ii.1911 (*S. A. Neave*), 1 ♂; Lumbwa, 10.vii.1923 (*G. W. Jeffery*), 1 ♂; Escarpment, 6500–9000 feet, x–xi.1900 (*W. Doherty*), 2 ♂♂.

The two females above mentioned have the hind-wing submarginal spots strongly developed on both sides, and in one specimen this applies also to the admarginal spots.

Amauris echeria meruensis subsp. n.

♂♀. Very near *jacksoni* and *kikuyu*, and as large as the latter, with an average length of fore-wing of from 41 to 45 mm. Hind-wing band not wider than in *jacksoni*, paler ochraceous, in worn specimens nearly white or white as is the case in the two allied forms; admarginal spots not more developed than in *jacksoni*, and rarely very distinctly marked on upperside; submarginal and antemarginal spots white or creamy-white, without ochraceous tinge as is usual in the two allied forms.

Hab.—North-east Tanganyika Territory: Mt. Meru, east side, 5000 feet, vi–viii.1937 (*B. Cooper*), 3 ♂♂ (*type*); Ngare–Nairobi, west Kilimanjaro, 4000–5000 feet, i–iii.1937 (*B. Cooper*), 6 ♂♂; *id.*, 4500 feet, iv–v.1937 (*B. Cooper*), 1 ♀ (allotype); west Kilimanjaro, 4500–5000 feet, xii.1937–ii.1938 (*B. Cooper*), 1 ♂; Ngaruka, 2800 feet, vi–viii.1937 (*B. Cooper*), 1 ♂; Moshi, 2500 feet, i–ii.1938 (*B. Cooper*), 1 ♂; Lake Manyara, 3000 feet, vi–viii.1937 (*B. Cooper*), 1 ♂; Kitanga, 1 ♂; Namanga, ii.1916 (*F. C. Selous*), 1 ♂; Arusha district, Ngorogoro Crater, interior, 5800 feet, edge of forest at east side, iii.1921 (*T. A. Barns*), 1 ♂; Arusha district, escarpment, 20 miles south of Mbulu, open forest, 4500–6000 feet, iii.1921 (*T. A. Barns*), 1 ♀.

A. echeria chyuluensis van Someren, 1939.

Amauris echeria chyuluensis van Someren, 1939 : 137 (♂♀, Chyulu Hills; Teita Hills).

Not represented in the British Museum. It appears to be similar to *meruensis*, but the hind-wing band is much wider.

Amauris echeria terrena subsp. n.

♂♀. Resembles *jacksoni*. Hind-wing underside paler brown, submarginal spots less developed, band at costa usually narrow. Hind-wing upperside with submarginal spots usually ochraceous, usually white in *jacksoni*; spot in area 2 usually larger than in *jacksoni*.

Hab.—Masisi, N.W. Kivu, 4000 feet (forest with some grass), ii.1924 (wet season) (*T. A. Barns*), ♂ *type*; Kabira Forest, Ruanda, 12 miles north of Usumbura, north end of Lake Tanganyika, 7000 feet, i.1924 (wet season) (*T. A. Barns*), ♀ *allotype*; western Uganda and Ruwenzori, 33 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀; Ruanda and Kivu, 27 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀.

Also specimens in the Coryndon Museum, Nairobi, from the Kyonza Forest and Nduruma River Forest, Ankole, western Uganda.

Amauris echeria contracta subsp. n.

Smaller than *jacksoni* or *terrena* in which the fore-wing is about 41 mm.; in *contracta* the fore-wing is about 38 mm. Hind-wing underside ground-colour as in *terrena*; band narrower, reduced proximally, and costal spot not extended proximad of origin of vein 7; usually no spot at base of area 2.

Hab.—Kenya, 25 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀: Hoey's Bridge, nr. Cherangani Hills, 6200 feet, 40 miles east of Mt. Elgon (*C. R. S. Pitman*), 9 ♂♂ (*type*); Upper Kuja

Valley, S. Kavirondo, 4200 feet, 5–8.v.1911 (*S. A. Neave*), ♂♀ (*allotype*); Mt. Elgon (northern slopes), ii.1890 (*F. J. Jackson*), 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀; Kisi, 21.iii.1903, 1 ♂; Nyanza Prov. (*J. Ainsworth*), 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀; "Nairobi" (*Dr. A. D. Milne*), 2 ♂♂; Yala River, S. edge of Kakumga Forest, 4800–5300 feet, 21–28.v.1911 (*S. A. Neave*), 4 ♂♂; Mt. Elgon (southern foot and slopes), 5100–5800 feet, 8–13.vi.1911 (*S. A. Neave*), 1 ♂; Nyangori, N. Kavirondo, 4800 feet, 18–19.v.1911 (*S. A. Neave*), 1 ♀; Mumias, 4200 feet, 15.vi.1911 (*S. A. Neave*), 1 ♀. Uganda: Toro, ii.1902 (*F. J. Jackson*), 1 ♂, 1 ♀; "Uganda," 2 ♂♂ (ex Coll. Fruhst.); "Usambara," 1 ♂ (ex Coll. Fruhst.).

S. Sudan: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (ex Coll. Joicey).

A. echeria septentrionis Poulton, 1924. Type from Mt. Marsabit.

Somewhat resembles *luxuriosa*, but facies rather that of *lobengula* from Nyasaland, with similar large spots on fore-wing, and band of hind-wing more extended proximally and posteriorly than in *luxuriosa*; all markings ochraceous.

Hab.—In British Museum from N.E. Kenya: Marsabit, June and July, 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀; Kulal, 3.vii.1934, 2 ♂♂ (L. Rudolf Rift Valley Exped., 1934). Eusso Nyiro River, northern Kenya (*A. B. Percival*), 1 ♀.

A. echeria steckeri Kheil, 1889. Type from Abyssinia.

Markings chiefly ochraceous. Hind-wing band narrower than in other races.

Hab.—In British Museum from south and west Abyssinia, series of males; Lake Tsana, 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀. Sudan (*Gallabat*), 1 ♂.

A. echeria abessinica Schmidt, 1921. Type from Asmara.

Resembles *septentrionis*, but fore-wing spots white. Hind-wing submarginal spots rather strongly developed.

Hab.—In British Museum from Eritrea (Gheleb) (ex Rolle), 2 ♂♂; "Abyssinia" (ex Stgr.), 2 ♂♂, (ex Coll. B.-Baker), 1 ♂.

A. echeria mongallensis Carpenter, 1928. Type from the Imatong Mtns.

Hardly distinguishable from *abessinica*, but hind-wing markings darker ochraceous.

Hab.—S. Sudan. In British Museum 1 ♂ from Abara, 23.v.1915 (ex Coll. Joicey).

A ♀ of *contracta* was also taken at Abara on the same day (23.v.1915), and this is the only instance noted of the overlapping of the *echeria–lobengula* complex.

A. echeria occidentalis Schmidt, 1921. Type from N.W. Cameroons.
(= *aurivilliusi* Le Cerf, 1923 : 48, *nom. non. descript.*)

Very similar to *luxuriosa*, but of normal size. Hind-wing band narrow, and submarginal spots smaller; in typical specimens the band does not reach end of cell.

Hab.—Cameroons. In British Museum from Port Victoria, 2 ♂♂; "Cameroons," 1 ♂; "Calabar," 1 ♂; no loc., ♂♀.

A. echeria fernandina Schultze, 1914.

A large form with small spots. Hind-wing band of moderate width, pale ochraceous to white. Underside ground-colour very dark.

Hab.—Fernando Po. In British Museum, 6 ♂♂ (two without locality label).

A. echeria katangae Neave, 1910. Type from Kambove.

This belongs to the *lobengula* complex, and closely resembles *abessinica*. Fore-wing with spot in area 2 larger. Hind-wing band broader proximally and posteriorly; submarginal spots weaker, usually white.

Hab.—Katanga. In British Museum, 7 ♂♂, 1 ♀, including types.

A. echeria lobengula Sharpe, 1890. Type from Matabeleland.

Resembles *katangae*. Hind-wing with spot in area 7 much broader, filling the greater part of the area.

Hab.—In British Museum from Rhodesia, 8 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀ (♂ *type*); Port. E. Africa, 1 ♂; Nyasaland: Mt. Mlange, series of ♂♂, 6 ♀♀.

A. echeria whytei Butler, 1893. Type from Zomba.

Fore-wing spots pale ochraceous, excepting the subapical ones which are white. Hind-wing band reduced above and below end of cell, the distal area being more broadly black than in *lobengula*, and the band paler than in this.

Hab.—Nyasaland. In British Museum a series of both sexes from Zomba, including *types*, also 1 ♂ from Lake Shirwa.

Amauris echeria serica subsp. n.

Fore-wing resembles *lobengula*, but discal spot and cell-spot smaller. Hind-wing as in *whytei*, but the band very pale ochraceous, approaching white.

Hab.—East and central Tanganyika Territory: Mhonda, 2 ♂♂; Itumba, 1 ♂ (*type*); Zanzibar, 1 ♂; "Nluguvu," 1 ♂. It is presumed that the latter place is in Tanganyika Territory.

A. oscarus Thurau.

This species was described as a form of *echeria*, and was so considered by Aurivillius *in* Seitz (1911). Le Cerf (1923), Van Someren (1925), and Hulstaert (1931) treated it as a species. Hulstaert thought that it might be a race of *lobengula*, and Bryk (1937) finally placed it as such. In the British Museum collection Riley had ranked it as a species upon finding a difference in the genital armature.

Specimens of *echeria*, *lobengula*, and *oscarus* were dissected for me very kindly by Brigdr. Evans. Differences between the first two are slight, but they differ from *oscarus* in the shape of the valve. In *oscarus* the valve is apically narrowed, and the ventral edge is straight. In *echeria* forms it is broader and more rounded, with ventral edge incurved.

The fore-wing of *oscarus* differs constantly from *echeria* forms in the absence of the subapical spot in area 8.

A. oscarus oscarus Thurau, 1903. Type from UGANDA.

(= *prominens* Grünberg, 1908; *reducta* Auriv., 1921).

Strongly resembles *echeria* from the same area.

Hab.—West Kenya (chiefly Yala River), 10 ♂♂, 1 ♀; Uganda (chiefly Entebbe), a series of both sexes. No specimens from Ruwenzori, and appears to be absent from western Uganda.

A. oscarus camerunica Joicey & Talbot, 1925. Type from the GOLD COAST.

Resembles *inferna inferna* Butl. which occurs in the same area. Easily distinguished by the abdomen being dark below instead of whitish, and by the very dark and obscure scent-patches which are pale and prominent in *inferna*.

Hab.—CAMEROONS: Ja River, 2 ♂♂; GOLD COAST, 2 ♂♂ (*type*). Obviously very rare.

A. oscarus angolae Bethune-Baker, 1914. Type from ANGOLA.

This form is omitted by Hulstaert (1931), and Bryk (1937) treats it as a "nomen dubiosum." The reason for these doubts is that no description was ever published, but only a figure of the ♂ genitalia, with the name "*angolae*" on the explanation of the plate.

The whole of Bethune-Baker's material, including two dissected specimens, with slides, is in the British Museum. It was, therefore, possible to discover which specimen had served for the figure of the genitalia; this specimen has been selected as type.

♂. Upperside markings white, the insect closely resembling *dannfelti dannfelti* Auriv., flying in the same locality. It is easily distinguished by the characters noted for separating *camerunica* from *inferna*.

♂. Fore-wing spots larger than in the nominotypical form, especially the discal spot in area 2. Hind-wing with the basal white area larger than in the nominotypical form, and nearly as in *crawshayi*; proximal edge almost straight; costal spot broader than in *oscarus oscarus*, narrower than in *crawshayi*; post-cellular spots above vein 4 only slightly smaller than in *dannfelti*; spot in 3 absent or minute; spot in 2 as in *dannfelti* and *crawshayi*; area below vein 2 almost as broad as in *crawshayi*, but edge somewhat diffuse; submarginal spots well developed, as large as in *crawshayi*.

♀ resembles the ♂. Fore-wing spots larger.

Hab.—ANGOLA: N'Dalla Tando, N. Angola, 2700 feet, 3.xii.1908 (*Dr. Ansorge*), 3 ♂♂ (*type*); *id.*, 7.xii.1908, 2 ♂♂; *id.*, 9.xii.1908, 2 ♂♂; *id.*, 9.i.1909, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (♀ *neallotype*); *id.*, 20.i.1909, 1 ♂; *id.*, 22.i.1909, 1 ♂; Moxico district, south-east ANGOLA, 4000 feet, x.1928 (*T. A. Barns*), 1 ♀.

A. oscarus simulator Talbot, 1926. Type from Katanga.

Fore-wing resembles *angolae*, but spot in area 2 smaller. Hind-wing basal area smaller than in *angolae*, shaped much as in *dannfelti* from the same area, being reduced distally, especially below vein 3, the outer edge more even than in *angolae*, and slightly diffuse below vein 2.

Hab.—S.E. CONGO: Katanga. In British Museum, 1 ♂ paratype from Sandoa. Type in Congo Museum, Tervueren. Appears to be very rare as none was found in the large collection made in the Katanga by Neave.

A. oscarus crawshayi Butler, 1896. Type from west Nyasa (N'Kata Bay).

♂ fore-wing, and ♀ both wings, resembles the two preceding races. ♂ hind-wing pale ochraceous.

Hab.—NYASALAND : N'Kata Bay, 2 ♂♂ (*type*); Kapora, Songwe Plain, 1 ♂; Limbe, 2 ♂♂; Chintechi, 1 ♀; Mrowi, 2 ♀♀; Bandawe, 1 ♀; "Nyasaland," 3 ♂♂. Appears to be very rare.

A. oscarus alba Neustetter, 1916. Type from "OST AFRIKA."

Fore-wing markings as in *oscarus*. Hind-wing similar to *crawshayi* but white.

Hab.—Probably TANGANYIKA TERRITORY. Not in the British Museum.

A. comorana Oberthür, 1897. Type from the COMORO ISLANDS.

A distinct species, with the valve spatulate in shape. Abdomen pale ochraceous below. Palpus with a short white bar on second segment. Apparently allied to *echeria*; scent-patches as in that species.

Hab.—COMORO ISLANDS. In the British Museum a series of males and two females, including ♂ *type*.

phaedon group (*Berethis* Moore).

A. phaedon (Fabricius), 1798. Type from "ISLE DE FRANCE."

Abdomen below very pale ochraceous; scent-patches somewhat as in *albimaculata*; palpus with a white stripe on second segment ; valve somewhat as in *echeria*.

Hab.—MAURITIUS, series of both sexes in British Museum. MADAGASCAR, 1 ♂ (ex Coll. Godm. & Salv.). Recorded from Madagascar by Saalmüller and Mabille, but must be very rare there.

ansorgei group.

Panamauris Bryk, 1937 = nom. nov. pro *Amaurina* Auriv., 1910, praeocc. in Coleoptera by Kolbe, 1895.

Amauris ansorgei Sharpe.

There seems little doubt that *ansorgei* and *ellioti* are conspecific. The pattern characters, the genitalia, and the distribution all tend to indicate the existence of a single species. In both forms the valve is rounded, with ventral edge strongly incurved; in *ansorgei* the apical edge is more flattened.

A. ansorgei ansorgei Sharpe, 1890. Type from "UGANDA, Lugumba," probably from the east side.

Both wings with antemarginal dots as in *ellioti*, but white; those of the hind-wing much smaller than in *ellioti*. Hind-wing markings very deep ochraceous.

Hab.—UGANDA : West of the Rift Valley. Lumbwa, 2 ♂♂; between Nlau and Kavirondo, Wanandi Country, 2 ♂♂ (slightly paler); Eldoma Ravine, 3 ♂♂; "Nairobi," 3 ♂♂; TANGANYIKA TERRITORY : Mpapwa, 4 ♂♂ (ex Coll. Adams); locality very doubtful.

A. ansorgei altumi van Someren, 1929. Type from Nairobi.

Markings as in the nominotypical form. Hind-wing pale ochraceous.

Hab.—Uganda : east of the Rift Valley : South Aberdare Range and highlands of Kikuyu to Mt. Kenya.—8 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, chiefly from Mt. Kenya. Tanganyika Territory : Moshi, 1 ♂.

A. ansorgei junia Le Cerf, 1920 (=*neavei* Poulton, 1929). Type from Tanganyika Territory : Nguru Mtns.

Differs from the nominotypical form and from *altumi* in the absence of antemarginal dots from hind-wing.

Hab.—Tanganyika Territory : Itumba, 3 ♂♂; Usangu District, 2 ♂♂; Morogoro, 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀; Manow, 1 ♂; Takugu, 1 ♀; Nuto, 1 ♀; paratypes of *neavei* from Itumba and Usangu. Nyasaland : Kasungu Mtns., Nyika, 7200 feet, 1 ♂. S.E. Congo : Katete, 1 ♂.

A. ansorgei ellioti Butler, 1895. Type from Ruwenzori.

All markings ochraceous. Hind-wing submarginal spots very large.

Hab.—Uganda : Toro, western Uganda and Ruwenzori, series of ♂♂, 1 ♀ (♂ *type*). Eastern Congo : Kivu district and Ruanda, series of ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, chiefly from Kivu.

aberr. *styx* Rebel, 1914. Type from N.W. Lake Tanganyika.

A melanic ♂ in which the spots of fore-wing are much obscured, but are described as yellow. Hind-wing markings also reduced.

List of New Forms Described.

Amauris nossima f. *disjuncta.* Madagascar, ♂♀.
A. ochlea affinis f. *valens.* Comoro Islands, ♂♀.
A. ochlea affinis f. *spatiosa.* Comoro Islands, ♀.
A. inferna moka. Fernando Po, ♂♀.
A. inferna discus. Upper Kasai River, Congo, ♂.
A. inferna uganda. Uganda, ♂♀.
A. dannfelti restricta Katanga, ♂♀.
A. albimaculata latifascia. Nyasaland, ♂♀.
A. albimaculata interposita. Tanganyika Territory, West of Kilimanjaro, ♂♀.
A. albimaculata sudanica. South Sudan, ♂.
A. echeria vaal. Eastern Transvaal, ♂♀.
A. echeria mpala. Mpala, west of Lake Tanganyika (Eastern Congo), ♂.
A. echeria jacksoni f. *luxuriosa.* Lake Nyiri, Uganda, ♂; Entebbe, Uganda, ♀.
A. echeria kikuyu. Mt. Kenya, ♂♀.
A. echeria meruensis. North-east Tanganyika Territory, ♂♀.
A. echeria terrena. N.W. Kivu, ♂; Ruanda, ♀.
A. echeria contracta. Kenya, Hoeysbridge, ♂; Kenya, Upper Kuja Valley, ♀.
A. echeria serica. Tanganyika Territory, Itumba, ♂.

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